

Four-Laning of NHs in Rajasthan

***237. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:**

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Rajasthan have proposed for four-laning of NH-11 (Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar road section), NH-12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Kota-Jhalawar road section upto M.P. Border) and NH-14 (Beawar-Patil-Sirohi road section); and

(b) if so, by when these National Highways would be four-laned?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar section of NH-11 and Jaipur-Tonk-Kota-Jhalawar section of NH-12 have been included in National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III A for up-gradation on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Beawar-Pali-Sirohi Section of NH-14 is presently included in NHDP Phase-III B only for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by NHAI. Consultancy works for preparation of DPR for these sections of National Highways are either in progress or bids for award of consultancy works have been received and as such it is too early to indicate the time frame for four laning of these sections.

Proposal has also been received for four-laning of Jhalawar-Madhya Pradesh Border Section of NH 12, but this section does not qualify for four-laning.

National Urban Renewal Mission

***238. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Urban Renewal Mission Programme;

(b) details of the cities, State-wise, which have been covered under the programme;

(c) whether it is a fact that the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad have been left out of the programme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, with comparative data for Hubli-Dharwad and other cities/towns which have been included in the programme now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Consistent with the policies of the present Government, the Prime Minister of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 63 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, road network, urban transport, development of inner (old) city areas etc. A provision of Rs. 50,000 crore will be made available as reform linked Central assistance over the Mission period of seven years beginning from 2005-06.

2. The Mission comprises two sub-missions, viz., Sub-Mission-I for Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Sub-Mission-II for Basic Services for the Urban Poor. For cities/towns not covered under the Mission, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched a scheme known as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has formulated a scheme known as Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

3. The following on-going schemes of the Ministries of Urban Development and Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation have been subsumed in JNNURM:—

- (i) Infrastructure Development in Mega cities,
- (ii) Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns,
- (iii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme,
- (iv) Urban Reform Incentive Fund

4. The Provision of Central assistance is linked to implementation of certain mandatory as well as optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal levels. Implementation of all mandatory and optional reforms has to be completed during the Mission period. Central assistance is in the form of 100% grant to be funded as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). To avail of the assistance, Cities have to prepare City Development

Plans (CDPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Also, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals have to sign Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Central Government. The MoA should indicate commitments and milestones to be achieved in the implementation of reforms at the State & ULB/Parastatal levels.

5. Depending upon population, geographical location of the cities and category to which a city belongs, fund is provided as indicated below:—

- (i) 35%/50%/80%/90% of the cost of projects would be funded by Govt. of India through 100% Additional Central Assistance, and
- (ii) 65%/50%/20%/10% would be funded by State/ULBs/Financial Institutions.

The funds would be released in four installments. The first installment shall be released on signing of MoA and approval of City Development Plans (CDPs)/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Balance will be released in subsequent instalments dependent upon achievement of reform/ milestones and progress of projects.

6. Central assistance, as aforesaid, would be the maximum assistance available under JNNURM. In case any JNNURM Project is also approved as Externally Aided Project (EAP), the EAP funds can be passed through as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Government as funds contributed by State/ULBs/Financial Institutions and JNNURM funds can be used as Government of India contribution.

(b) Details of the cities, State-wise, which have been covered under the programme are given in the enclosed Statement-I. (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir. However, this Ministry has also launched another scheme, namely, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for providing better infrastructural amenities in cities not covered by JNNURM. Twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad are covered under UIDSSMT.

(d) A policy decision was taken to keep the cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to around 60. The Criteria for selection of cities under JNNURM are also given at enclosed Statement-II (See below). A list of cities/Urban Agglomeration/ towns covered under the Mission alongwith their population as per the

2001 census vis-a-vis the population of Hubli-Dharwad is given at enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of the city covered under JNNURM

| Sl. No. | City | State | City Category |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Agartala | Tripura | D |
| 2 | Agra | Uttar Pradesh | B |
| 3 | Ahmedabad | Gujarat | A |
| 4 | Aizwal | Mizoram | D |
| 5 | Ajmer-Pushkar | Rajasthan | C |
| 6 | Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh | B |
| 7 | Amritsar | Punjab | B |
| 8 | Asansol | West Bengal | B |
| 9 | Bangalore | Karnataka | A |
| 10 | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh | B |
| 11 | Bhubaneshwar | Orissa | B |
| 12 | Bodhgaya | Bihar | C |
| 13 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh (UT) | C |
| 14 | Chennai | Tamil Nadu | A |
| 15 | Cochin | Kerala | B |
| 16 | Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu | B |
| 17 | Dehradun | Uttaranchal | B |
| 18 | Delhi | Delhi (NCT) | A |
| 19 | Dhanbad | Jharkhand | B |
| 20 | Faridabad | Haryana | B |
| 21 | Gangtok | Sikkim | D |
| 22 | Greater Mumbai | Maharashtra | A |
| 23 | Guwahati | Assam | D |
| 24 | Haridwar | Uttaranchal | C |
| 25 | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh | A |
| 26 | Imphal | Manipur | D |
| 27 | Indore | Madhya Pradesh | B |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 28 | Itanagar | Arunachal Pradesh | D |
| 29 | Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh | B |
| 30 | Jaipur | Rajasthan | B |
| 31 | Jammu | Jammu & Kashmir | D |
| 32 | Jamshedpur | Jharkhand | B |
| 33 | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh | B |
| 34 | Kohima | Nagaland | D |
| 35 | Kolkata | West Bengal | A |
| 36 | Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh | B |
| 37 | Ludhiana | Punjab | B |
| 38 | Madurai | Tamil Nadu | B |
| 39 | Mathura | Uttar Pradesh | C |
| 40 | Meerut | Uttar Pradesh | B |
| 41 | Mysore | Karnataka | C |
| 42 | Nagpur | Maharashtra | B |
| 43 | Nainital | Uttaranchal | C |
| 44 | Nanded | Maharashtra | C |
| 45 | Nashik | Maharashtra | B |
| 46 | Panaji | Goa | C |
| 47 | Patna | Bihar | B |
| 48 | Pondicherry | Pondicherry (UT) | C |
| 49 | Pune | Maharashtra | B |
| 50 | Puri | Orissa | C |
| 51 | Raipur | Chhattisgarh | C |
| 52 | Rajkot | Gujarat | B |
| 53 | Ranchi | Jharkhand | C |
| 54 | Shillong | Meghalaya | D |
| 55 | Shimla | Himachal Pradesh | C |
| 56 | Srinagar | Jammu and Kashmir | D |
| 57 | Surat | Gujarat | B |
| 58 | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala | C |
| 59 | Ujjain | Madhya Pradesh | B |
| 60 | Vadodara | Gujarat | B |
| 61 | Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh | B |
| 62 | Vijayawada | Andhra Pradesh | B |
| 63 | Vishakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | B |

Statement-II*Criteria for selection for cities under JNNURM*

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| A. Cities/Urban Agglomerations with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census | — | 07 |
| B. Cities/Urban Agglomerations with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census | — | 28 |
| C. Selected Cities/Urban Agglomerations (State Capitals and other cities/Urban Agglomerations with less than one million population of religious/historic and tourist importance | — | 28 |

Statement-III*List of identified cities alongwith their population as per 2001 Census*

| Sl. No. | City | Name of the State | Population (in lakh) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (A) MEGA CITIES | | | |
| 1. | Delhi | Delhi | 128.77 |
| 2. | Greater Mumbai | Maharashtra | 164.34 |
| 3. | Ahmedabad | Gujarat | 45.25 |
| 4. | Bangalore | Karnataka | 57.01 |
| 5. | Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 65.60 |
| 6. | Kolkata | West Bengal | 132.06 |
| 7. | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh | 57.42 |
| (B) MILLION - PLUS CITIES | | | |
| 1. | Patna | Bihar | 16.98 |
| 2. | Faridabad | Haryana | 10.56 |
| 3. | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh | 14.58 |
| 4. | Ludhiana | Punjab | 13.98 |
| 5. | Jaipur | Rajasthan | 23.27 |
| 6. | Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh | 22.46 |
| 7. | Madurai | Tamil Nadu | 12.03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|----------------|-------|
| 8. | Nashik | Maharashtra | 11.52 |
| 9. | Pune | Maharashtra | 37.60 |
| 10. | Cochin | Kerala | 13.55 |
| 11. | Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh | 12.04 |
| 12. | Agra | Uttar Pradesh | 13.31 |
| 13. | Amritsar | Punjab | 10.03 |
| 14. | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 13.45 |
| 15. | Vadodara | Gujarat | 14.91 |
| 16. | Surat | Gujarat | 28.11 |
| 17. | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh | 27.15 |
| 18. | Nagpur | Maharashtra | 21.29 |
| 19. | Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu | 14.61 |
| 20. | Meerut | Uttar Pradesh | 11.61 |
| 21. | Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh | 10.98 |
| 22. | Jamshedpur | Jharkhand | 11.04 |
| 23. | Asansol | West Bengal | 10.67 |
| 24. | Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh | 10.42 |
| 25. | Vijayawada | Andhra Pradesh | 10.39 |
| 26. | Rajkot | Gujarat | 10.03 |
| 27. | Dhanbad | Jharkhand | 10.65 |
| 28. | Indore | Madhya Pradesh | 16.40 |

(C) IDENTIFIED CITIES WITH LESS THAN ONE MILLION POPULATION

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|------|
| 1. | Guwahati | Assam | 8.19 |
| 2. | Itanagar | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.35 |
| 3. | Jammu | Jammu & Kashmir | 6.12 |
| 4. | Raipur | Chhattisgarh | 7.00 |
| 5. | Panaji | Goa | 0.99 |
| 6. | Shimla | Himachal Pradesh | 1.45 |
| 7. | Ranchi | Jharkhand | 8.63 |
| 8. | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala | 8.90 |
| 9. | Imphal | Manipur | 2.50 |
| 10. | Shillong | Meghalaya | 2.68 |
| 11. | Aizawal | Mizoram | 2.28 |
| 12. | Kohima | Nagaland | 0.77 |
| 13. | Bhubaneswar | Orissa | 6.58 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|------------------|------|
| 14. | Gangtok | Sikkim | 0.29 |
| 15. | Agartala | Tripura | 1.90 |
| 16. | Dehradun | Uttaranchal | 5.30 |
| 17. | Bodh Gaya | Bihar | 3.94 |
| 18. | Ujjain | Madhya Pradesh | 4.31 |
| 19. | Puri | Orissa | 1.57 |
| 20. | Ajmer-Pushkar | Rajasthan | 5.04 |
| 21. | Nainital | Uttaranchal | 2.20 |
| 22. | Mysore | Karnataka | 7.99 |
| 23. | Pondicherry | Pondicherry | 5.05 |
| 24. | Chandigarh | Punjab & Haryana | 8.08 |
| 25. | Srinagar | Jammu & Kashmir | 9.88 |
| 26. | Mathura | Uttar Pradesh | 3.23 |
| 27. | Hardwar | Uttaranchal | 2.21 |
| 28. | Nanded | Maharashtra | 4.31 |

As per 2001 census, the population of Hubli-Dharwad was (786195) yet to attain million plus city (Metropolitan city) status.

Cheating of Indians by Employment Agents

***239. SHRI THANGA TAMIL SELVAN:** Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indians who go to foreign countries on the promise of employment agents are cheated and land up in foreign jails for violation of immigration laws of which the Indian workers are ignorant;

(b) whether Government would instruct the Indian embassies abroad to protect such innocent citizens from being punished by foreign Governments;

(c) whether such cases have come to the knowledge of the Indian Embassy in Malaysia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cases often come to notice where some workers are detained in foreign jails for violation of immigration laws of those countries.